

THE STAYTON MAIL

BY C. D. BARCOCK

Entered at the post office at Stayton, Oregon, as mail matter of the second class.

\$1.50 per year in advance

Thirty days before subscriptions expire the subscriber will be notified. If the subscription is not received before the expiration of thirty days, paper will be stopped.

STAYTON, OR., SEPT. 22, 1910

The way to build up Stayton is to patronize Stayton merchants.

BUSINESS METHODS NEEDED.

Substantial business interests in all sections of the state heartily approve the plan of Jay Bowerman, Acting Governor and candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, to inaugurate a business system in the conduct of the state's business affairs. Mr. Bowerman proposes, if nominated and elected, to consolidate the purchasing power of the state in a single board through which supplies for all state institutions would be purchased in wholesale quantities and apportioned to the different institutions as required. In the short time Mr. Bowerman has been serving as the state's chief executive, his observation has convinced him that the inauguration of such a system would effect a saving to the taxpayers of at least \$50,000 annually.

Under the system now in vogue, each of the seven state institutions purchases its supplies separately. As a result, there is a wide discrepancy in the price paid by the different institutions for the same articles. For instance, the state insane asylum, which buys meat in large quantities, paid only \$7.87 per 100 pounds for the first six months of this year while the blind school paid \$12 per 100 pounds for the same period. Even a greater difference is shown in the cost to the state of flour used at these institutions. This product at the asylum cost only \$3.60 per barrel while the reform school, buying in smaller quantities and at a different time, paid \$5.30 for the same article. Rice, delivered at the asylum and penitentiary cost \$3.37 per 100 pounds while at the reform school the same article cost the state \$5.25 and at the feeble-minded home \$4.50.

"It requires only a very simple mathematical calculation," said Mr. Bowerman in discussing this feature of his platform, "to show conclusively that an enormous saving of the taxpayers' money could be made by purchasing all state supplies together. That is one of the reforms I shall advocate and if possible inaugurate in my determination to give to the people of the state the most efficient, economical and business-like administration possible. In proposing this reform, I feel that I am only responding to a demand on the part of the people of the state that the business of the state should be transacted on straight business principles."

RIGHT MAN FOR THE PLACE.

THERE is no earthly reason why Tom Kay of Salem should not receive the vote of every Marion county elector and no reason why he should not receive a great majority of the votes cast in the state at large for the position of state treasurer, which he seeks. Tom Kay has had long experience in business and public affairs, and is a square, honorable and straightforward man in every sense of the word. He has been for eight years in the state senate and has done splendid work in that body. Among the matters of statewide importance fathered by him was the flat salary bill, which places all but one office on a flat salary and saves the state every year from \$30,000 to \$50,000.

It is a notable fact that some of the strongest praise that Mr. Kay has received during his campaign has come from former political enemies—men from whom he has differed bitterly on questions of public policy, but who in simple fairness could not but admit that Mr. Kay is eminently fitted for the position he seeks. Such is the tribute from Frank Davey, former speaker of the House of Representatives and now publisher of the Harney Valley News. The following editorial appeared in a recent number of the News:

"Hon. T. B. Kay, president of the Salem Woolen Mills, has announced his candidacy before the direct primaries for State Treasurer. Mr. Kay was a

member of the House in 1903 and 1906 and of the State Senate in 1907 and 1909 and in the four sessions he made a good, consistent record for intelligent economy in state affairs. He is a man of fearless convictions and ever ready to express them. He is a believer in the primary law and refused to endorse the assembly scheme from the start. He is careful and successful in his own affairs; he is thoroughly conversant with the business of the state institutions and would conduct that business carefully and economically. We have had occasions to bitterly differ with Mr. Kay in the past, but that does not prevent a recognition of his merits and we know he would make an excellent custodian of the state funds."

THE VANGUARD of the fall colonist travel from the East and Middle West to Oregon is arriving on every train. Reports from the immigration officials of the railroads are to the effect that this travel will be heavy and that a large number of new citizens will reach Oregon this year. People of the state should make special efforts to welcome the newcomers and make them feel at home in their new environment. Help should be given in helping them find suitable locations. Oregon people as a whole have a distinct duty to perform in giving aid and comfort to the homeseeker. Stayton, however, owing to the fact that it has no commercial organization and does not want more wealth and population, will have no entertaining to do.

THE STATE Good Roads Association is very anxious for the people to become better acquainted with petition 354 on the ballot, which reads: "No county shall create any debts or liabilities which shall singly or in the aggregate exceed the sum of \$5000, except to suppress insurrection or repel invasion or to build permanent roads within the county, but debts for permanent roads shall be incurred only on approval of a majority of those voting on the question." Those at work for the passage of the amendment permitting the bonding of the county for road work say it will be the biggest step Oregon has made toward permanent improvement for a long time.

MAX H. Gehlhar, candidate for the Republican nomination for county clerk, is clean, able and deserving and should receive a splendid vote in this end of the county. Mr. Gehlhar is a self-made man and his education represents years of hard work and sacrifice. He is a lawyer, has had experience in most of the county offices and is unusually well qualified to fill the position to which he aspires. The present incumbent has had two terms and now seeks a third. It is time for a change and no better man can be found for the place than Max Gehlhar.

ROSEBURG is the latest community to testify that consistent publicity work pays. Within the past month 44 families have notified Publicity Manager Schlosser, of the Roseburg Commercial Club, of their intention to locate in the vicinity of that place during the coming winter or spring.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

George M. Cornwall, publisher of The Timberman, Portland, has proposed that the federal troops be encamped around the national forests from April to October and that no one be allowed to enter without permission from the officer in command. The suggestion is receiving considerable attention from newspapers and public men interested in the preservation of standing timber and the lives of the homesteaders and pioneers who are trying to build homes in the wilderness. The following editorial comment is from the Spokane Spokesman Review:

The smoke of the torment of the forests continues to ascend, until it almost seems as if the fires would continue until the last tree in the Pacific Northwest would perish.

Advices from the First District of the Federal Forest Service in Montana allege that the fires in that state have burned 125,070 acres, cost \$72,000 to fight and destroyed \$705,000 of timber.

Over 1,600 men are struggling to save the Montana forests, 100 more have been summoned, and the Western Pine Manufacturers' Association has requested President Taft to order the Federal army in the mountain states to

defend the National Reserves in them against fire.

Prevention, however, would be better than cure, especially as the "cure" in this case, despite heroic and intelligent work by the fighters of fire effects so little.

The forest fires luridly illuminate Francis Perry Elliot's question: Shall the Nation take thought for the morrow? They sharpen the point of George M. Cornwall's proposals: Encamp the troops on or around the National Reserves between April and October,

and allow nobody on them without a permit from the officer in charge.

Central Asia and the Mediterranean lands teach the terrible meaning of deforestation.

LABOR IN THE PULPIT.

IT IS a good deal of an innovation to have labor representatives preach labor doctrine from the pulpits of Christian churches but this was done on a recent Sunday in Chicago. Not unlikely good may result from it. Churches have complained that labor is not sympathetic

with their work and that as a general thing workmen do not attend church. On the other hand the workmen report that the churches are not sympathetic with them, that employers of labor guilty of extortion and of unjust dealings with their men are prominent church members, and that ministers as a class, are subservient to men of wealth.

While there is doubtless considerable truth in the charges made by both sides it is very probable that conditions are

not nearly so bad as represented. What is needed is a better understanding between the church and labor, and the occasional admission of labor speakers to the pulpits of churches may tend to clear the atmosphere and promote that understanding. And certainly whatever cleavage there may be, if any, between the two bodies the fact looms out large that the great Founder of Christianity was a carpenter and that he loved the common people and sympathized with them.

CLOSING OUT

GOES MERRILY ON.

Every day sees bargain after bargain picked up.

Come early and get first choice.

If possible, we want to make a wind-up by October 1st.

Do any of these prices look good to you?

DRESS GOODS.

\$2.00 yard Black Dress Goods	1.60 "	62 inch Blue "	.75 "	38 inch Red "	.60 "	35 inch Grayish Goods	.57 "	38 inch blue, Green, White, all wool Albatross	250 pieces Dress Goods at 20c to \$2.50 per yard, going at similar reductions

CALICOES.

Nobody wants Calico now—what little I have is yours at

4

cents a yard while it lasts

OUTING FLANNEL.

7c at 4c, 10c at 7c, 12½c at 10c. Remember this is a wind-up.

A Few of My Closing Out Prices on Ladies', Misses', Children's Cloaks

\$8.50 Misses' Cloak	9.50 Young Ladies' Cloak	6.50 "	2.50 Child's Coat	3.50 "	2.50 "	7.50 Misses' "	19.85 Ladies' "	12.50 "	18.00 "	13.00 "	5.00 Misses' "

SHOES.

\$5.00 and \$6.00 Ladies' Shoes	4.00 Ladies' Shoes	2.50 "	1.75 "	1 lot Ladies' Oxfords, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3.50 @	1 lot " " \$1, \$1.50 and \$1.75, good sizes @	\$3. Brown's Star 5 Star Blue Ribbon School Shoes	2.50 " " " " " " " "

All Blue Ribbon Shoes at like reduction
1 lot Men's Packard Shoes at one-half price
100 pairs Men's and Boy's heavy Shoes at less than cost
100 " " Dress Shoes at a saving of 30 to 50 percent

SHIRT WAISTS

1 lot 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 Shirt Waists, Small Sizes and Soiled	1 lot 85c and \$1 Shirt Waists, Good Sizes

UNDERWEAR

Children's Heavy Fleece Cotton Underwear, 25c and 35c garments, at	Children's Heavy Fleece Cotton Underwear, 35c, 40c and 45c garments, at

HOSIERY

1 case Heavy Cotton Hose, never opened, to go at closing out prices	25c Burson Hose, pair

My closing out prices are so far below the other fellow's ability to buy that he can have one of our 15 or 25 cent hammers for the knocker, for the asking. Remember it is a case of sour grapes. I could give a big American silver dollar for 75 cents and the other fellow would say "no good" because he has not the sand or the salt. A case of sour grapes.

Does an \$8.50 Misses' Cloak look good to you at \$4.15

How is 100 lbs good clean 1-2 ground SALT at 40c

G. D. Trotter

STAYTON

OREGON.